Johnson's Island, to ballast, and the Melita, from San isco, with the mails and a full freight of grain, beef, shin

hen of Johnson's Island by a force from San Francisco, acting for the Pacific Guano Company, and improvements were in progress, with a view to the convenience of shipping of guano. The clipper ship Harvey Birch had taken in a part of a cargo.

The most interesting news brought by the mail is that relating to the Jarvis Island guano matters. The clipper ship White Smallows, which vessel, it will be remembered, touched at this port last July, under charter to Mr. S. G. Wilder, had arrived at New York in 82 days passage from Jarvis Island, with 1200 tons guano. Mr. Wikier, who owned the cargo, sold out his interest for \$10,000 cash, and the parties who purchased re-sold the cargo for \$38 per ton, or about \$45,000, the vessel having been chartered at \$17 per ton, and it was being jobbed out at \$45 to \$50 per ton of 2,260 ha. This is the first large cargo that has arrived at New York, and the result which has attended the sale of it is gratifying, and shows not only the commercial value of the article which has been so much decried by persons of picayune ideas, but most conclusively leaves Commodore Mervine and Capt. Davis in that unenviable position which this paper long ago assigned them. The enterprise of Mr. Wilder in chartering the White Swallow, and in making a practical test of the commercial value of this guano in the face of the ridicule and opprobrium he met with here and in San Francisco, certainly deserves tures may continue to crook, but it will not have much influence

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We further learn that the American Guano Company had enter ed into a contract and sold to a responsible firm in New York, com-prising Wm. H. Webb, the well-known ship-builder, Com. Vanderbilt, and others, 100,000 tons of Jarvis Island guano, to be delivered at the island, and to be paid for as fast as delivered. The ships of the contractors are to have precedence over others in loading guano. We may also state here that the Company have on the way out from New York, eleven large new can buoys, with anchors and chains for mooring, together with railway ma-terials and cars, and that they will, in the course of a few months, be able to load ten vessels at once with the same case with which

they can now ship off sixty tons a day.

We are much gratified with this intelligence, as the guano trade will add to the commerce of this port. Most of the vessels artered to load will be obtained at San Francisco, and they will touch here to procure supplies, laborers, &c. We notice that one or two ships had already been chartered at fan Francisco for Jarvis Island, under the above contract.

It is stated that Capt. Turner, who, it will be remembered, wa here a few months ago, and visited Jarvis Island, has sold out his interest in the American Guano Company for \$120,000—n high figure, if correct.

The schooner E. L. Frost sailed this morning on a se-

cret expedition, said to be on a visit to Gasper Rico Island. to be a guano island, in about lat. 10° N., and near the meridian, or about 1500 miles west of this port. She will be absent about six or eight weeks. It is reported also that the San Diego will leave here on the same errand to-day or to-

The back Fankee mile on Friday, for San Francisco, with a full cargo of sugar, pulu, &c., &c. Our readers will regret to learn that this favorite packet has been (conditionally) sold, to be defivered in San Francisco, and will then be taken off the route. It will be a hard matter to supply her place, in the estimation of the trading and travelling public.

The Augment has been chartered for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and is advertised for freight and passengers. A branch of the old and popular house of R. C. Janion, is to be established at that port, under the agency of Mr. Henry Rhodes, who takes passage in the Yanker. The Angenett will arrive at Victoria at a favorable season—the opening of spring—and demonstic produce sent by her will probably find a good market. Inter-island schooners are now bringing in full freights from Hawail, Kauai and Mani, and the freighting business is once

STIGAR -We have of sales of 35,000 the No. 1, for export on private terms. We quote best qualities in kegs at 71 22 8c. trict ask 25c for their productions. This is a new feature in in-

PLOUR .- Sales of 100 bbis New Bedferd Mills ex Angenet supply is still large. We quote at \$7.257 25, jobbing prices.

LUMBER.—Market still over-supplied and but little doing in

EXCHANGE.-Nominal, at par to 1 P cent prem.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS. tations, and most kinds of staples are low. Flour \$849\$10

Oats, \$1 45 ; Sugar, China No. 1, \$10 75@\$10 87 ; Sweet Po-NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET .- Nov. 29.

SPERM.—The market for Sperm has been more quiet since our last, but bolders firm. The transactions include sales of 123 bbis at \$1 25; 165 do. at \$1 25; and 100 bbis "Head Matter" at \$1 25 \$\psi\$ gallon.

WHALE.—Is also quiet—the only sale in this market the past week being 200 bbis at 54c \$\psi\$ gal. In Edgartown 900 bbis were sold to a party in that city, at a price not transpired.

(Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.)

Hong Kong, Sept. 27, 1858. in Hong Kong, or in fact the whole coast of China. Business continues very dull. You will see by the papers I send you that there is a large amount of shipping in all the ports. There is very listle freight offering at any price. Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta being full of ships, there is no inducement for ships to go South in search of freight. Some ships are laid on for New York, but will be a long time filling up. Canton is quiet, and the people return to their old quarters very slowly; they have no disposition to trade, and my own impression is, they are waiting for further permission from the Mandarins. I have very little doubt this treaty of Lin-Sing is a humbug. There are many here besides myself who think the Emp China knows nothing about it. He has probably ordered Mandarins to drive the barbarians away, and what they could not do by force, they have done by stratagem. The French fleet have good to Cochin-China, and the English fleet are scattered along the coast from Canton, Whampon, Hong Kong and

here. A host of himself-a smart, daring old man-the only one the Chinese are afraid of. The Chinese have returned to Hone Kong, and we have again our noisy streets. Provis are plenty. I will give you the retail prices as near as possible The wholesale, no one man in Hong Kong can tell:

Pork, \$25 \$\times\$ bri , beef, \$20 do do; flour, \$14 do do, scarce;
makenon, \$16 do do, plenty; ship bread, 74c \$\times\$ fb, China baked;

hemp rope, 15c P to : Manila, 13c P th. I send you papers from which you will get all the particular

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

For Bas Francisco—per Yankee, to-morrow at 10 A.M. For Lanama—per Kamoi, to-morrow. For Hino—per Liholiho, to-day.

Shipe' Malle.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS. Jan 13-Sch Kamei, Chadwick, from Lahaina.

14-Sch Mary, Berrill, from Kawainae.

16-Sch Mei Keike, Hall, from Kahului.

16-Am sch Sen Diego, — days from Johnson's Island.

19-Sch Kekanischi, Marchast, from Kona.

DEPARTURES. Lonies, Rye, for Labaina.
Merchant bark Alexander, Bush, for New London.
In ship Kamehatka, Justina, for Cronstadt.
Kamel, Chadwick, and Maria, Molteno, for ports

MEMORANDA.

Bark Melita, Polleys, left San Francisco Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. During the entire passage had light winds from 8 and S.E. Lat. 35 13 K., long. 128 26 W., saw a bark, apparently

of New Budden, 26 months from home, 2000 bris oil-all well.

EXPORTS.

For New Lospos—per Alexander, Jan 14—92,883 gallons whoil, 4,023 do sp do, 13 bris slush, 120 tons guano, 1 box, 1 chest, 1 trunk. Value fireign produce, \$596; transhipped, \$50,929 50.
For Sax Francisco—per Yankee, Jan 21—33 tons salt, 163 bags Irish potatoes, 154 do sweet do, 12 bags fungus, 9 cs ginger, 17 pkgs mdse, 35 half-bris dried apples, 25 bris molasses. 29 bales pulls, 250 do do, 51 sacks do, 284 pkgs sagar, 50 cs turpentine, 55 bates code.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE. From Matt-per Maria, Jan 13-24 cords firewood, 11 be seet potatoes, 12 pkgs miles, 13 bris tallow, 12 pkgs specie, orat, 1 bri oil, lot butter, sugarcane, etc. horse, I bri oil, lot butter, sugarcane, etc.

From hanana—per Kamel, Jan 13—12 bullocks, 1200 ft konlumber, 65 sheep skins, 40 bris molasses.

From Kawamas—per Mary, Jan 14—40 bullocks, 80 sheep,
60 casks tallow, 300 hides, 40 bars pulu, 4 kegs butter.

From Kanului—per Moi Keiki, Jan 16—30 sheep.

VESSELS IN PORT.-JANUARY 19.

H. B. M.'s sloop Calypso, Montresor.
Am clipper ship Syren, Greene, discha
Am ship Giadiator, Luce.
Am bark Yankee, Smith.
Am brigantine Angenett, Studiey.
Am bark Melita, Polleys.
Am sch San Diego, Crofton.

Am sh South Seaman, Norton
Am ship Arctic, Phillips
Am ship Maria Theresa, Coop
Am ship Cincinnati, Williams
Fr ship Espadon, Homont
Fr ship V. de Rennes, Guedoit
Am ship Oronimbo, Pease,
Am bk Harmony,

Am bk Sharon, King
Am bark Wavelet, Swain
Am bark Vernon, Bumpus
Am bark Turku, Soderblor
Russ bk Graefer Berg, Enb
Haw bark Gambia, Merrit Am bark Florence,
Rus bark Turku, Soderblon
Russ bk Graefer Berg, Enb
Haw bark Gambia, Merritt

7 merclasat and war vessels, 15 whalers.—Total, 22

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—per Yankee, Jan 21—Messrs Ellis, Sterling, Rattler, Murphy, Hamilton, Tichenor, Pension, G Van Shultz, H W Porter, J S Perkins, E L Lyon, J Macpherson, H Hawk, Mr Lia, J Trainor, J C Dubay, C H Chappell, N C Haley, Mr Carlton, Mr Guill, Dr. Frick and family, E P Fish, Mr G H Ince, Misses Annette and Caroline Ince, Mr Winter, W P Weeks, Capt S H Whiteside, Capt Gray, S W Woody, N G Rosa, W W Moss, G Pope, A W Bellenforte, John Stone, R S Hicks, W Gidlow, Jas Brown, R S Nye, Jas E Carron.

For a cruise to the Westward—per K. L. Frost, Jan 19—C A Williams, J P Griswold.

From San Francisco—per Melita, Jan 19—Crawford Dunlay, David Chuystal, J M Clement.

From Lahaina—per Maria, Jan 13—S Hoffmeyer, J Fallon, V Ludlum, Messrs Heyden and Brown, 2 Chinese, and 42 on deck.
From Lahaina—per Kamoi, Jan 13—Dr R W Wood, Capt E C Hobron, H Dickinson, C Gray, Capt Wilbur, O J Harris, and For Lahanna—per Kamoi, Jan 15—B F Bolles, E Miner, Wm Enos and wife, Miss Richardson, O J Harris, and 15 on deck.

In Honolulu, Jan. 4, Mas. MARGARET S. CARLTON, aged 36 years. She was a native of Scotland, but late of San Francisco. She came to the islands a passenger per Glimpse. In Honolulu, Jan. 15, Kahas, for 23 years the faithful companion of Mr. George Hyatt, aged 44 years.

At the residence of C. C. Harris, Esq., Jan. 20, of consumption, Janes W. Massu, aged 30 years, a native of Burangton Vermont.

The funeral will be held at the residence of Mr. Harris, to-day at 4 P. M. Friends of the deceased are invited to at

To Captains of Clippers and other Vessels passing the Sandwich Islands. Ships passing the Islands generally run through the Moloka and Oahu channel, and can pass within a mile of Diamond Head and the anchorage without losing the trade-wind, which prevails in this latitude nearly all the year, and blows along, or off shore, at this port.

Vessels passing near Coco and Diamond Heads, and showing their private colors or Marryatt's signals, will be telegraphed to Honolulu, and reported in the weekly papers. The telegraph is about four miles from the town, and is located on the low ridge connecting Diamond Head with the mountain range. Coco Head (the south-eastern point of Onhu) is about 12 miles from the anchorage, and Diamond Head is three miles. A flag at the fore is understood at this port as a signal for a

pilot; the American or national flag at the main is the signal to be hoisted when an American mall is on board to be left at Honoialu. Vessels not wanting a palot, and wishing merely to a despotic law empowering the King to exercise only charges are: For vessels anchoring in the roads, if a pilot is employed, \$10; pilotage, if vessels enter the harbor—in or

is employed, \$10; pilotage, if vessels enter the harbor—in or out—\$1 per foot; custom-house entrance, \$2; inward manifest, if she has freight, \$1; clearance, \$1. Vessels lying off-and-on merely to procure provisions or water, or to land freight and passengers, are liable only to the above entrance and clearance fees. Best-hire to vessels "outside" is one to two dollars for each person, according to the distance. A vessel can touch at the port of Honolulu, lying off and on, land passengers, mails or freight, and procure supplies of fresh meat and vegetables, with a detention of not over four hours, and custom-house charges not exceeding five dollars.

The Commercial or Post office news-boat will be dispetched to all vessels passing during the day-time within three miles of the anchorage, and captains will confer a favor by sending ashore the latest San Francisco and New York or Boston papers, together with the ship's report. The boarding of the news-boat need not cause a detention to the vessel of over thirty minutes. The legal allowance for carrying the mail from San Francisco to Honolulu, is two cents a letter, and for each regular mail, varies from \$15 to \$50. Messrs. Morgan, Stone & Co., of San Francisco, are the agents for forwarding the Sandwich Island mails.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20. In Saturday's proceedings of the House of Representatives it will be seen that a resolution was adopted, on motion of the member for Kohala, calling upon the House of Nobles for information as to their action on that part of the Code prescribing what persons may sell and buy spirits. The resolution was professedly based on the report-which it seems was true-that the Upper House had re-constructed the law, so as to allow natives to take out licenses for the sale of spirits, and that they intended also to pass a section allowing the selling of the same to natives. We can fully appreciate the feeling of opposition entertained by the Representatives to such a measure, as calculated to seal the doom of the Hawaiian race, and to undo all that has been

done or is now doing to save them from extinc-

But we consider this resolution of the Representatives as injurious, hasty, uncalled-for, and, in a measure, insolent. If the Lower House had reason to suppose that the action of the Nobles was such that it could not be acquiesced in by them, the proper course was to wait till the Nobles chose to send down their work for approval. To say the least, it is unparliamentary for either House to send such a message to the other, basing such action on rumor and not on official communication. The reply of the Nobles to the inquiry of the Clerk of the Lower House (see report of House of Nobles) is just such as we should suppose they would make, and probably just what the Lower House would have made to a similar demand from

The House of Representatives can now do nothing on the subject, but wait the pleasure of the Nobles, which they should have done quietly in the first place. As matters now stand, a feeling of disunion seems to be brewing between the two Houses which may result in throwing out the Code for the present session, though we sincerely hope that both Houses will exercise discretion and aim at a spirit of conciliation and harmony

in the passage of this important measure. The bill for raising funds to build bridges appears to be a hard nut for the Honorables to crack. It was first introduced by one of the members for Honolulu, and proposed to tax real estate, carriages and carts. It was then referred to the Committee on Finance to amend. Since then it has been reported and re-committed some three or four times, undergoing as many changes as a chameleon is capable of, but without, in any one instance, suiting a majority of that astute body, the House of Representatives. The last form which it assumed was a proposition to tax every male inhabitant in this district two dollars, with the express provision that wheever pays this tax shall be exempt from the annual road-tax for 1859. A most singular proposition, truly.

The most interesting, if not the most important, subject that has come up before the Lower House during the past week, is that of passports. As it relates chiefly to foreigners, we wish to show some of the main points of the law as it came before the House, that they may not be ignorant of

it in case it is passed. The passport system as it exists in Europe is an obnoxious one. It is resorted to chiefly by the despots of Europe to guard their territories and prevent the entrance of persons of equivocal or seditious character. And so stringently is it carried out in France, Austria, and some other countries, that it is almost impossible for a person to

travel through those countries without being placed under the espionage of the authorities. The recent stringent passport law of France was the source of much diplomatic correspondence be tween England and that nation.

The legitimate object of a passport is to enable a citizen or subject of any nation to travel unmo lested where he pleases throughout the world When any other than that object is aimed at, and it is sought to protect creditors at home or regulate the entrance of strangers from abroad, it be comes obnoxious, and often oppressive. It is true that a passport law can be devised that may prove of real benefit to the country, by preventing, in a measure, the absconding of unprincipled debtors. But to be of benefit, it must be as simple as possible, and not in the form of a tax. But is the law now before the Legislature such? Let us look at it. The section which we published on the 6th inst. provides that every person coming into the kingdom must procure a passport from a Hawaiian Consul abroad, or in case he ar rives at any port of these islands, must procure one from the Foreign Office. In other words, if he lands at Honolulu, Lahaina, Hilo, or any other port, before he can consider himself privileged to stay on our hospitable (?) shores, he must proceed forthwith to the Foreign Office, pre sent his compliments to the presiding minister have his height and weight obtained, the color of his eyes and hair described, the length of his ose and ears taken, and then he will be at liberty to visit the volcano or Rosebank as he 2d.-Every person who has been here two

reeks or longer and wishes to leave, even though e be an invalid or traveler, must give two week notice of such intention and take out a passport for which he is required to pay one dollar. There are some cases in which the application of such a law is of benefit, but to apply it to travelers is evidently going too far.

3d .- The collector who issues a passport ille gally is to be fined one hundred dollars, and pay any damages rendered in any suit against him on the part of creditors of the absentee. 4th .- Every master of a ship who takes away

person without a passport, is to be fined fifty dollars for each offense, and be responsible in any suit the same as the collector.

5th .- The King may order out of the kingdom any person whom he chooses, at any time or for The above are the main points in the passport

wstem as it came before the House of Representatives. Although that body has struck out and mended several of the most objectionable features, we give all the points of the law, as it is probable that the Upper House may bring them all up again and pass them, and also to show what a network it is sought to weave in order to embarrass the movements of travelers. Had this law been promulgated in the Empire of China we should have considered it as a just retaliation of the California Chinese passenger act passed by the legislature to which we alluded a week or two ago But the clause which will most astonish our readers is that in which it is sought to introduce legally an unconstitutional prerogative. That we may not be misunderstood, we will quote the section as it was struck out from the Code by the Representatives .

"Sec. 428. It shall not be necessary to grant a passport any person whom the King may order to leave the kingdom, and no master of a vessel shall be held to have incurred any liability by having conveyed such person out of His Majesty's juris-

We suppose this to have originated with the Minister of Foreign Relations, under whose de partment it came up, and if so, we are not at all surprised that his zealous loyalty should have sought a betraval of the true interests of the kingdom in the introduction of an unconstitutional law, granted only to the tyrants of Europe and Asia. The Constitution of England declares. on the authority of Blackstone, that the King o that nation, whose laws are in many respects the original of ours, cannot exercise this privilege : "Every Englishman may claim a right to abide in his own

country so long as he pleases; and not to be driven from it un-less by sentence of law. The King, indeed, by his royal pre-rogative, may issue out his writ ne exect regnum, and prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without a

"But no power on earth, except the authority of Parliament can send any subject of England out of the land against his will; no, not even a criminal. For exile and transportation are comishments at present unknown to the common law; and, wherever the latter is non-inflicted, it is either by the choice of he criminal himself to escape a capital punishment, or else by he express direction of some modern act of Parliament."—

lackstone's Com., vol. 1, p. 137. We are not wanting in loyalty to our Sover-

eign in opposing this enactment, nor would we seek to curtail his prerogatives; but we must not forget in our zeal that there are popular as well as regal rights. And though we do not believe that the enlightened and liberal Sovereign with whom we are now blessed, would ever exercise injudiciously such a power, if conferred; yet the fact that the power is susceptible of abuse should ead us to be cautious and wary of its introduction. Should the case ever recur when its exercise becomes necessary, the act, if just, would be manimously sanctioned by every loval subject, and the unanimous approval of his course by his people is the highest authority that a just Soverign can ask for, and for it he needs no other aw. We trust the section will be thrown out as necessary, unconstitutional, and as savoring of a despotism which would lower the nation in the ves of the world

The passport system, as it is brought before the Legislature, is surely obnoxious, and we be lieve that the entire foreign community would orefer that the whole be done away with, and let editors look sharper for their claims, than se his new unjust and oppressive system put into force. Still, we think that a simple passport law, without double penalties of fine and dehi responsibility, as the present law has it, can be devised, which would prove of much benefit. In order that our readers may examine it, we publish the law below:

OF PASSPORTS.

Sec. 634. Every person who may have resided on these islands for more than fourteen days, wishing to leave the kingdom, shall cause notice of his intended departure to be published in the Government Gazette at least two weeks previous to such departure, and make application to the collector of the port from which he intends to sail for a passport; and it shall not be lawful, except in cases of great and sudden emergency, to grant a passport to such person unless he shall be satisfied that the aforesaid publication has been made.

Sec. 635. It shall be lawful for the collectors of customs, and in case of their sickness or absence, for their respective deputies, to grant passports to all applicants for the same as provided in the last preceding section, upon the payment of one dollar, the price of the stamp, except in the following cases:

First, In case of the indebtedness or obligation to pay money, of the applicant, to the government or to any private individual, of which the collector has received written notice, accompanied by a request not to grant a passport;

civil or criminal, pending before any court in this kingdom, of which the collector shall have received written notice;

Third, In case a writ of ne exeal regno, or any other process to arrest or stay the departure of the applicant, shall have been issued by any court of the kingdom, of which the collector shall have received notice in writing;

Fourth, In case of a written complaint being made to the collector that the applicant is about to depart the kingdom, leaving his wife or family unprovided for.

Sec. 636. Every collector of customs may, after granting a passport, cancel the same upon being satisfied that it was obtained by any deceit or misrepresentation; or that the permission to leave the kingdom will work great wrong or injustice to the government or to any individual. The collector shall within twenty-four hours after cancelling any such passport, give written notice of such cancellation to the master or commanding officer of every vessel in port, either by personal service, or by leaving the same on board such vessel, and shall forward a like notice to the Government Gazette for publication.

Sec. 637. No passport shall be construed to prevent the arrest of any person obtaining the same, upon process issuing out of any court of the kingdom.

Sec. 638. Every person who shall depart from any port in the kingdom with intention of leaving the same without first obtaining a passport, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 639. Every collector who shall grant a passport contrary to the provisions of section—, and shall refuse to cancel the same in accordance with the provisions of section—, and shall refuse to cancel the same in accordance with the provisions of section previous to the departure of the person obtaining the same, shall be subject to a fine met exceeding one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court and the parts injured thereby may have his remedy against him by a civil action.

Sec. 640. Every master or commanding office

passports by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in certain cases.

Sec. 642. Any person who has obtained a passport to leave the kingdom, who may leave and return within one year, may leave again under the same passport, there being no written notice filed against him, provided it be tised by the collector of the port at which any such party may embark. After the lapse of one year a new passport shall be required.

Sec. 643. In all cases in which any collector shall have refused, or cancelled a passport on any of the grounds set forth in section , such collector may, in case such applicant shall file with him a sufficient bond with sureties to be approved by him, conditioned that said will pay the amount of his indebtedness or obligation, or abide the results of the suit, and pay the amount of any judgment that may be rendered against him in any pending suit, or provide for the support of his family, as the case may be, issue a passport to the party applying for the same.

Russian Policy in the Ochotsk

We are not disposed to exaggerate the reports which have come to hand from time to time in regard to any interference, immediate or prospective, on the part of Russian authorities, in the freedom heretofore enjoyed by citizens of all nations without distinction in the fishery and trade of the bays and shores of the North Pacific Ocean. We have heretofore been inclined to look upon such reports as originating more in groundless suspicions or idle gossip than in the development of any new policy on the part of the Russian We have received a letter from Ayan, which

refers to trouble as having arisen between a Russian and French vessel, and if the writer's statement of the cause of the trouble is correct, it looks more like an attempt to initiate a new policy and limit the freedom hitherto yielded to foreign vessels cruising on the Ochotsk whaling grounds. We say " yielded," because the treaty which we refer to below, shows that such privilege has been given. We quote so much of the Ayan letter as bears on the disturbance alluded to: AYAN, Ochotsk Sea, October, 1858.

"There has been some difficulty this season between he French whaleships and the Russian brig Constantine. It originated in an attempt on the part of the Captain of the brig to force the ship Ville de Rennes from the harbor of Ayan, and prevent his whaling there. The Captains of the brig Constantine and also of the Graefer Berg have been very zealous in their endeavors to frighten American and other ships from Ochotsk Sea whaling. Whether they have succeeded in intimidating many American shipmasters from going there another season (by mere threats of armed cruisers,) yet remains to be seen. The brig took possession of Ayan, and has been here all the season until the difficulty with the French ship. The Russian Captain called upon the Governor to assist, but that worthy individual had the good sense o mind his own business, and let the Emperor of Russia alone; consequently the Captain left the bay in high dudgeon. Capt. Enberg took possession of Tavisk Bay and held it without molestation; but there were no whales in the bay."

Now the Russian Government unquestionably has the right to regulate and even forbid fishing and trading in the bays and shores of her North Pacific territory, within the limits of maritime jurisdiction, provided she has not ceded to any foreign nation the privilege to fish and trade. This privilege was granted by Russia to British subjects many years since. In the latest edition of "Findley's Directory for the Navigation of the Pacific Ocean," we find published a treaty between England and Russia entitled a convention between His Britanic Majesty and the Emperor of Russia, respecting the free navigation, commerce and fisheries in the Pacific Gean; signed at St. Petersburg, February 28th, 1825; from which we quote the three concluding articles : Article 7. It is also understood, that for the space

of ten years from the signature of the present convention, the vessels of the two powers or those belonging to their respective subjects, shall mutually be at lib-erty to frequent without any hindrance whatever, all the inland seas, the gulfs, havens and creeks on the coast, mentioned in Article 3d for the purposes of fishing and of trading with the natives. Article 8. The port of Sitka, or Novo Archangelsk,

shall be open to the commerce and vessels of British subjects for the space of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention. In the event of an extension of the term o ten years being granted to any other power, the like extension shall be granted also to Great Britain. Article 9. The above mentioned liberty of com-

merce shall not apply to the trade in spirituous liquors, firearms, or other arms, gunpowder, or othe warlike stores; the high contracting parties reciprocally engaging not to permit the above mentioned Articles to be sold or delivered in any manner whatever, to the natives of the country. STRATFORD CANNING,

THE COUNT DE NESSELRODE

Although the above treaty appears to be limit ed to the term of ten years from its ratification, it states the case in which its provisions might be extended beyond that term. Whether it has ever been formally cancelled or not, we do not know; but the fact that it is published in the last edition of a high standard work on navigation, is presumptive evidence that it is considered still in force. The question is one which it may be well for those interested to investigate.

But even in case that the treaty has been ter minated by mutual consent, there is no question that the instrument clearly established the right of British subjects, and by parity, the subjects of any other nation, " to frequent without any hindrance whatever, all the inland seas, the gulfs. havens, and creeks on the coast, mentioned in Article 3, for the purposes of fishing and of trading with the natives;" and so long as these privileges, thus sanctioned by treaty, continue to be followed and enjoyed at a heavy outlay of capital, Russia will be bound to respect the rights of those nations who are interested in the trade.

We do not anticipate any immediate prohibi tion of the whaling and trading so long carried on in the bays and shores of the Arctic and Ochotsk; but still it would seem hardly possible that Russian ships should interfere with French whalers (as stated by our Ayan correspondent) without some authority or intimation from the Russian Government.

BURGLARY .- Last Thursday morning, between th hours of one and three o'clock, the store of Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst on Nuuanu Street, was entered and some three hundred dollars abstracted. Through the exertions of the police the robbery was liscovered before the occupants of the store were aware of their loss. The thieves were two Chinese, one a cook employed about the establishment, and on the investigation it appeared that they entered the bedroom of Mr. Stapenhorst in the rear of the store by means of a ladder. Having found the keys of the store and of the money drawer, they quietly entered, and after securing the money, returned the keys to the place from which they had taken them and prowas traced by having shown \$146 in a native house on Thursday morning. After some search he was found, and finding that he could not shuffle out of the charge, he confessed the theft and implicated the cook. The largest part of the money was recovered. Both were committed for trial at the Supreme Court. The proprietor of the store, who was asleep in his bedroom at the time of the abstraction of the keys, suspects that he had been drugged with opium, as otherwise he cannot well account for having slept so scund during the two visits to his bedside.

POLICE JUSTICE OF HONOLULU.-J. P. Griswold Esq., who for some time since has very worthily filled the position of Police Magistrate of Honolulu, having resigned, R. G. Davis, Esq., was on Tuesday appoint by His Excellency the Governor to succeed him. Mr. Davis, through young in the legal profession, has studied hard, and has gained the reputation of a romising lawyer. We trust he may give satisfac tion. The office of Police Justice is one of the most disagreeable and difficult posts to fill under this government, and the incumbent, let him fill it ever so worthily, will always find some that will be dissatis-

Amount of OIL and BONE which has been Cleared from the Sandwich Islands for the United States, during the Fall Season of 1858. ORIGINAL CARGO. TAKEN ON PREIGHT.

NAME OF VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	Galls.	Galls. Whale.	Bone.	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.	
国电影 医生态 医生态			1,575	800		144		Nov. 18, N. Zealand and home
Antelope	Potter	1,260	50,400	5,500	20,210	16,606	7,847	Dec. 10, cruise and home Nov. 3, home
Burestable	Fisher	1,200	25,200	1,000	3	5-3-A	42 14	More & Some
Roni. Tocker	Barber	100 3	15,750	2,000	数三级	3	an en	deserved envise and home
Braganza	Bose	4,035	37,800	300	原 原	S 21	10 百	Koy 15, cruise and home
Brookline	Fisher	3,465	25,200	11,000		题 長	No. of the	Dec. 3, home
Charles Phelps	Eldridge		43,570		The same	28.000		Dec. 18, New Bedford Nov. 36, home
China	Thompson		11,065		10000	建工性	3	The Of cruise and home
Covington	Newman	P100055100	69,300	11 000	BL.	13.701	1 A 1	Dec. 22, New Bedford
Corea	Babcock	AUG	25,850	11,000		13.497		Now 26 home
Cowper	Folger		70,875	12,000		a 11/4	P. SIE	Sept. 25, cruise and home
Draper	Sandford		67.725	12,000	0 200	200	100	Sept. 25, home Nov. 11, cruise and home
Wheelers.	Brown	10 (4.50)	15,750	8,600	133	150		Sept. 17, N. Zealand and home
The second secon	. Halleck		44,100	7,000	Section 1			Nov. 11 craise and home
Florida	Million		44,100	11,000	1969	Store B.		Now 90 New Redford
Gov. Troup	Marston	1,260	63,000	13,000	5503	B	1000	Thet 28. N. Zealand and house
Inman Manry	. Curv			10,000	1000			Nov. 8, cruise and home
	. Diman	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	37,800			0000		Nov. 30, home
Labo Correshall	. Lambert	1000000	53,550	13,000	IC.E.	E Charge	Section 6	Nov. 8, home Nov. 8, cruise and home
Louising	. Allen		-		PER STATE	275		Nev. 17, cruise and home
Mercury, (sp.) Milo	PERVIOUS	C. Carlon Co.	51,975	40.000	The same of	E STATE	2000	Dec. 21, Sag Harbor
Monther	. French		20,160	10,000	1	17-7-50	W. De	Nov. 20, home
Neve	. Wood		59,850 37,900	5,000	300	5,467	STEEL PARTY	Dec. 11, New Bedford
Alemnia	. Ryan		1000000		design to	and the same	B. C. C.	Nov. 25. cruise and home Sept. 25. N. Zealand and home
Parachute	. Corey	470			5.2.3	ASSOLUTION AND ADDRESS.	CHECK TO	Dec. 29. New Bedford
Rainhow	. Haisey	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	51,975		-	10.044		Nov. 17. home
Roman	Swift	1,260		7,000	654	18,944	100	Oct. 26, N. Zealand and home
Sarah Sheaf	Loper		44,100		916	70,525		Nov. 28. Cold Spring
Sheffield	Green	B & 123	25,850 63,000	1,000	1,446	21,191	ATTEMPT	Nov. 3, N. Zealand and home
South America	. Gifford	400			3/4/13	3 444	EQN(E)	Nov. 16, cruise and home
Trident	. Taber		12,600	6,000	H Block	A LAST	-0.00	Nov. 13, cruise and home Nov. 11, cruise and home
Timor	. W ite		29,137	5,000	27.0	1350 557	A LEWIS DE	Aug. 17, N. Zealand and home
Vineyard	. Osborne		53,550	25.70		12 () () () () ()		Aug. Aug.
MERCHANT SHIPS.	- Carrier III		200				101 000	Nov. 3, New Redford
Skylark	. Follansbee		SIG DE	311 374	3,897 29,221	209,099	154,992	Nov. 25, New Beatoru
Golden Eagle,	. Harding		The state of	-31087	1,174	153,632	14,569	Nov. 28, New London
E. F. Willetts	. Holmes			1505	3,225	218,257		Dec. 3, New Bedford
West Wind	Simmons	100	100 m		19,281	228,437	149,588	Dec. 17, New Bedford Dec. 21, New Bedford
Mountain Wave	. Hardy	New York	Pallent		2,949	157,498 65,270	108,701	Dec. 22, New Bedford
Yorick	. Soule		4 . 1	250111	4,023	200	19,500	Jan. 14, New London
Alexander	. Bush	10000	A Harry		4,020	94.000	S. S. Maria	
Total Shipments from I	Ionolulu	77, 487	1,441,934	279,700	86,996 1,462,466		836,143	
		300		New Y			Se SELVE	Trains at the second
PROM LAHAINA.	Stivers	1,575	69,300					Nov. 24, cruise and home Aug. 21, N. Zealand and home
General Pike	Bussell		66,150	5,000	2000	ATION OF	REFERENCE OF THE PARTY OF	Nov. 20, home
Yeahella	Lyon	6,300	47,250			- 18 BAS	7 35 S	Oct. 16, N. Zealand and home
Marengo	. Skinner	4	50,400			- ST. 3	42576	Nov. 17, croise and home
Milo	. Sowie	29,925	51,975	19,000		500 T	37	Nov. 1, cruise and home
Norman (sp.)	Crandall			18,000	Sept.	MARCHES !		Dec, home
Prudent	. Hamilton		56,700	11.000	100	San Park	15-175	Nov. 10, cruise and home Nov. 15, cruise
			47,250		100	ST 200	- C - C	Nov. 22, cruise and home
Three Brothers		FT0 15	17,695		COLE	Berthal a	2017	Nov. 26, N. Zealand and home
Three Brothers	. McCleave		22,050	4,500	SCHOOL	1 10 00	T 14 134	Nov. 1. cruise and home
Vigilant	. McClenve		The second second					
Wolga Henry Tabor, (sp.)	. Crowell	55 125		6,000				Oct. 16, N. Zealand and home
Vigilant	. Crowell	55 125		6,000			THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Vigilant	McCleave Crowell Ewer Grinnell	2,205		6,000	18,211	176,903		Dec. 6, New Bedford via Honol's
Vigilant	. Crowell	2,205		6,000		176,903 132,256		Dec. 6, New Bedford via Honol's
Vigilant	McCleave	55 125 2,205	53,550	6,000	18,211		158,380	Dec. 6, New Bedford via Honol's
Vigilant	McCleave	55 125 2,205	53,550		18,211 28,551	309,159	398,593	Dec. 6, New Bedford via Honol's Dec. 4, New Bedford
Vigilant	McCleave	2,205	551,620		18,211 28,551 46,762	132,256 309,159 11,713	158,380	Dec. 6, New Bedford via Honol's Dec. 4, New Bedford Dec. 31, home
Vigilant	McCleave Crowell Crowell Soule Manter Manter Newell	2,205	551,620	106,500	18,211 28,551	132,256 309,159 11,713	398,593	Dec. 6, New Bedford via Honol's Dec. 4, New Bedford Dec. 31, home
Vigilant Wolga Henry Tabor, (sp.) William & Henry MERCHANT SHIPS Yorick Anglo Saxon Total Shipments from I FROM HILO. Alice Frazier Washington Alston	McCleave Crowell Ewer Grinnell Soule Manter Lahaina	. 55 125 2,205 . 111,880 . 9,450	53,550 551,620 47,250	106,500 6,000	18,211 28,551 46,762 9,450	132,256 309,159 11,713 126,000	158,380	Dec. 6, New Bedford via Honol's Dec. 4, New Bedford Dec. 31, home
Vigilant	McCleave Crowell Crowell Soule Manter Manter Newell Hilo	55 125 2,205 . 111,880 . 9,450	53,550 551,620 47,250	6,000 6,000	18,211 28,551 46,762 9,450	132,256 309,159 11,713 126,000 137,713	158,380 308,593 100,000	Dec. 6, New Bedford via Honol's Dec. 4, New Bedford Dec. 31, home

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL AND BONE POR 1858 .- Above will be found our annual table of the shipments of oil and bone from these islands to the United States. ing law, for which profession he was eminently qual-Although the catchings of the season of 1858, are ified. The natives, particularly, looked to him as a small per ship in comparison with those of 1857 and '56, it will be seen by the following exhibit of totals had been slowly wasting under the disease which had in barrels, that the quantities shipped East this year attacked him, and his death is not unexpected. He considerably exceed those of '57. The number of vessels sailing for home ports in each year is also and brother of Rev. J. Marsh, of New York city.

For the East .- The Vankee sails with the mails killed on the New Esplanade. Though repeatedly to-morrow (Friday) at 12 o'clock. She has a full warned by the overseer he persisted in getting under freight and over 30 passengers.

Four numbers of the Commercial have been ssued since the departure of the last mail by the Glimpse. They will be found filled with local intelligence, and can be had at our counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

year bids fair to exceed in amount that of any previ- give her up to the Sheriff's writ. ous year. The blight, which it was apprehended would again damage the crop as it had during the past two years, has nearly, if not quite, disappeared, remaining only on some of the old trees, while the have changed hands, and will be occupied, after the young trees, of which there are a great many come 1st of February, by S. Hoffmeyer, who will continue into bearing this year, are very thrifty and prolific. the Ship Chandlery business. The orange crop of Kona has also been very large this season, and we are told that thousands of these Cleghorn, who keeps a dry goods stere on Nuuanu delicious fruit will rot on the ground for want of pur-Street, lost a cash-box, containing about \$150. No chasers. One or two schooners may hereafter be sure of a cargo for San Francisco every season in Kona, instead of going all the way to Tahiti for an inferior article.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT .-- A novel case has been before Bay, and hope to hear soon of some better catchings the Supreme Court during the past week. It is the than the last attempt reported off Honolulu harbor. suit of the first officer of the Russian whaling cark Græfer Berg, who is an American, against the captain and owners of that vessel, for damages on account of the vessel being converted into a trader while at the North, and not prosecuting the whaling playing with matches. business as agreed on by the ship's articles. The bark took only 270 barrels of oil, and, it was alleged, spent most of the time at anchor in various barbors instead of cruising for whales. The suit is an entirely new one in our jurisprudence, and is not common even in other countries. The evidence was long and tedious, the principal witnesses being Swedes, all whose testimony had to be interpreted. No decision has been rendered as yet, that we are aware of.

DEPARTURE OF THE INCES.-Miss Annette Ince. the talented actress, takes her departure for San Francisco per Yankee to-morrow. During her resilence here of several months, Miss Ince has more than realized the expectations which were created previous to her arrival by the flattering notices of the press in California and elsewhere. All who have witnessed her representations of some of the most difficult and impassioned creations of Shakspeare, Representatives in striking out sections 64 to 68 in-Knowles and Bulwer, will agree with us that she is a lady of brilliant talents and an actress of rare merit. Miss Caroline's abilities as a vocalist are of a high Miss Caroline's abilities as a vocalist are of a high order, and Mr. George H. Ince, the gentleman "business man," has won "golden opinions" from all. We wish the Inces their simple deserts—ample success wherever they go.

In the House proceeded with the Civil Code, and passed sections 64 to 68, relating to Peddlers. Sections 71 to 74, relating to Auctioneers, were passed, the amendment of the House of Representatives in section 74 having been concurred in. success wherever they go.

at Kawaihae, by private capital alone, by the enterprising firm of G. W. Macy & Co. In addition to this important work, designed solely to serve the interests of whalers visiting that port, the above firm have also a railway of a hundred or more feet in curred in, and the section passed. The amendments length, with cars and every facility for landing and taking off freight. The erection of a lighthouse will add concurred in. Prince Kamehameha moved the to the safety of vessels visiting that port for recruits.

By the by, what has become of that plan of putting ject of this kingdom." Whilst this amendment was up a lighthouse at Lahaina, about which we heard under discussion the House adjourned till to-morrow so much some months ago?

we shall see her continue in the " regular line of San journed. Francisco packets" for a twelvemonth at least, and SIXTEENTH DAY .- JAN. 16 .- Prayer. A RACES .- KAUAI VS. OAHU .- The race to come off

o-morrow on the Waikiki Course will be of unusual interest to the admirers of such sport. Mr. Hobbs' horse has the credit of beating everything in the shape of horse flesh on Kauai, and is said to have beaten the celebrated Hulupala that has heretofore

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATER .- Miss Granice, the imitable lady humorist and Yankee-girl delineator. has continued during the past week to draw good houses at the above establishment. We learn that the Minstrels, who have for some months entertained the theater-going public of Honolulu, take passage

with deep regret the death this morning of our respected friend James W. Marsh, Esq. During the past seven years he has resided in Honolulu, practiscounsellor and friend. For several months past be was the son of Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Burlington, Vt., The funeral of Mr. M. will be held at 44 o'clock this A PRISONER KILLED .- About ten o'clock last

Thursday, one of the native prisoners was instantly one of the dirt carts for the purpose of removing the fastening of the end. The cart suddenly tipped, and the top of the man's head was literally cut off, killing him instantly.

Rumor says that guano windfalls are the order of the day. Souibob asks if benevolent souls can't THE COFFEE AND ORANGE CROP.-We are pleased remember Uncle Pendleton, who stood by the old to learn from Kona, Hawaii, that the coffee crop this John Marshall, like a watch-dog, and would only FROM LAHAINA.-We learn that the premises long

occupied by Messrs. Bolles & Co., Ship Chandlers, ANOTHER THEFT OF MONEY .- Last Thursday Mr

clue has as yet been discovered of the thieves. BAY WHALING .- We learn that three stations have been opened for whaling in and around Kalepolepo

A fire occurred last week at Lahaina, which onsumed a large thatch dwelling, occupied, we believe, by natives. The fire originated from children

Our thanks are due to Messrs. McRuer Merill, C. W. Brooks, Esq., and J. W. Sullivan, Esq., of San Francisco, for later dates than those brought

F Mr. Thos. H. Paris will accept the thanks of all hands" for the bushel basket-full of oranges that we found on our imposing stone yesterday. They See San Francisco advertisements on the first

HAWAHAN LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF NOBLES. TWELFTH DAY .- JAN. 12TH .- Prayer. Minutes read. The House proceeded with the consideration of the Civil Code, commencing at section 64. Mr. Gregg moved, seconded by Mr. Wyllie, that the House concur in the amendment of the House of clusive. After a long discussion the motion was lost.
The House then adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THIRTEENTH DAY .- JAN. 13TH .- Prayer. Minutes Sections 75 and 76 were passed. After a long dis-LIGHTHOUSE AT KAWAIHAE.—The first lighthouse ever erected at these islands is soon to be constructed 77, relating to the vendors of spirituous liquors. Ad-FOURTEENTH DAY .- JAN. 14TH. - Prayer.

of the House of Representatives in section 78 were not erasure from this section of the words " that he will

FIFTEENTH DAY,-JAN. 15TH.-Prayer. Prince THE YANKEE.—The report has been current during the week that this vessel has been sold for the sum of \$23,000. As near as we can learn, Capt. Smith has merely been offered that amount for the bark, at which figure he is willing to dispose of her—the sale to be after "Honolulu," to allow of the granting of retail closed in San Francisco. For our part we guess that licenses to sell spirituous liquors in that place. Ad-

requesting to be informed, as soon as convenient, what action this House has taken upon that part of the Civil Code which prescribes the class of person who may sell and those who may buy spirituo

Resolved, That the Secretary of the House be di-rected to respectfully inform the Hon. House of Repre-sentatives that as soon as this House has ultimately beaten the celebrated Hulupala that has heretofore been considered the champion of the turf.

Applies.—The raising of apples at Kona, Hawaii, may yet become as extensive as that of oranges, if we can judge of the beautiful fruit which we have been shown by Mr. Paris. The apple is of the greening variety, and some seven or eight inches in diameter. It was grown on a tree in the possession of Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Kailua, and shows that the fruit can be produced there of a fine size and quality.

Sentatives that as soon as this House has ultimately considered that part of the Civil Code now before it, and when it shall believe the convenient time to have arrived for declaring its action as final in regard to any particular portion of the Civil Code, it will lose no time in doing itself the bonor to inform the Hon. House of Representatives of its points of concurrence and non-concurrence with that Hon. House, the Minister of the Interior with the approval of the King" for the words "King in Privy Council," and the section was passed as amended. The House went into committee of the whole. The committee reported, recommending that the amendment of the House of recommending that the amendment of the He Representatives in the 80th section be not con in; that the words " to any subject of this kingdom; nor shall sell the same," be stricken out; that the sections 81-2 be passed; that the amendmen House of Representatives in section 83 he or in, and the word "ten" substituted by the "eleven;" that the words "High Sheriff" he

out of section 34, and the word " Marshal" out of section 84, and the word "Mamha" in their place, and that the passage of this section of the preparation of the preparat

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE THIRTY-SECOND DAY .- JAN. 12TH .- M. from the Committee on Finance on the provide means to rebuild the bridges of the provide means to rebuild the bridges of the district, reported the same as slightly and them. Ordered for to-day.

Resolution by Mr. Kaauwaepna, that the Committee on the petition of William Jarrey structed to confer with a similar committee Nobles. Adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY. The House went into committee on the legislation and the legislation are the legislation are the legislation and the legislation are the legislati

Mr. Hollister, moved to amend by spil Mr. Hollister, moved to amend by strice carriages, carts, and wagons," and lasers all personal property, moneys in hand and loaned," &c. Opposed by Mr. Dowsett, what that a tax on all personal property would pressive especially on the natives. Care a riages were a proper subject of taxation for a riages were a proper subject of taxation for a riages were a proper subject of taxation for a riages were a proper subject of taxation for a riages were a proper subject of taxation for a riages were a proper subject of taxation for a riages were a proper subject of taxation for a riages were and drays used up the roads and bring thought, after making a man pay a real and an import duty, it would be unjust to a pay an additional tax on his goods in store.

Mr. Judd was opposed to the bill. Mr. Judd was opposed to the bill.
Mr. Kaanwaepaa favored the idea of Mr. i of a tax on personal as well as real estate.
Mr. Sheldon said he was in favor of m

imposing a tax on all personal and real etc kingdom as a means of providing revets abolishing all the personal taxes now exthis was a special matter and it was required only a certain amount, for a special object, not to exceed \$7,000. He moved to strike and carriages," and let the provision remaind all real estate not to exceed one quarter of cent. adding thereto "all mortgages." Sen Mr. Kalama.

Mr. Richardson thought this bill would constitutional, as imposing a tax on one par

of the people.

Mr. Kaumaea vehemently opposed the thought the money ought to be raised by an After a long and not very intelligible. whole subject was recommitted.

The House then went into committee Code, Mr. Low in the Chair.

On a motion by Mr. Hitchcock to re section in regard to the appointment of pilos, debate ensued, which was cut snort by an adjourn—carried. ORDER OF THE DAY. Mr. Kapihe in the Chair, the House to

Civil Code, and considered the motion of Mr. cock, to reconstruct the section relating to pointment of pilots, so as to give the appoint the Minister of Finance, instead of to the fine Seconded by Mr. Judd, and opposed by & maes. Carried, 13 to 10, and the section ru Section 684, "Of Passports," as amen then read, as follows :-" Every person who may have resided on these is

parture, and make application to the collector of the which he intends to sall, for a passport: and it is lawful, except in cases of great and sudden cap grant a passport to such person, unless the collector is field that the aforesaid publication has been made. Mr. Judd opposed the general principle passport system, as being annoying in i and of no practical benefit. Mr. Robertson differed in toto from the in ber, and thought the law had worked well, a benefit to the business community.

Mr. Austin liked the law generally

previous to departure. Adopted.

Mr. Judd then moved to strike out all the relating to passports.

Mr. Hollister seconded the motion, and s that all captains leaving the kingdom be repost up in the Collector's office a suitable to vious to their departure, a list of the passent

The motion to strike out was lost, and the tion passed as amended. In the second section, Mr. Judd movel u by providing that any party forbidding the to grant a passport to a creditor, must depart the Collector a sufficient security to indem person so stopped, should the claim not be so

In the section providing that any person attempt to leave the king for without a shall be fined not to exceed \$100, in the dis the Court, Mr. Judd, seconded by Mr. Chu moved to strike out. The motion was los.

House adjourned. The House proceeded to resume the cons The remaining sections in the article on a

tire article, and recapitulated at length is Mr. Hollister offered several sections in the of this article, which, on motion of Mr. Down referred, together with the whole subject of a to a select committee, consisting of Mesa Sheldon and Kulanipoe.

Article 26, "Of Sanuggling, &c." Section

678 were passed, much the same as in existing Article 27, "Of fees and charges in the ment of Finance," and " fees and charges pe to the Custom House," were then taken passed without any important amendment.
Chapter 10, " Of the Board of Education, section 690, was passed, when the commi and the House adjourned.

Mr. Chamberlain, from the Committee Judiciary reported in favor of laying on the petition from Honolulu, against the Lelevis house,s as in the opinion of the committee places were nuisances, they could be pr against under existing laws.

The House went into Committee on the Cri Mr. Kamaipelekane in the Chair. The resections in the Department of Public Instruction then taken up, and passed up to 725, when the mittee rose.
On leave, Mr. Robertson offered the in

Mr. R. said his reasons for offering this re-were, that it had been reported outside as well this House, that the Nobles had again inco-clause, unanimously stricken out by the Rem tives, making it legal to grant liquer lies ded to remove the restrictions on selling to a Should such be the case, and should each list here to its ground, serious consequences might even to the loss of the Civil Code entires thought this matter ought to be understood a and if a disagreement was inevitable between Houses, the people should be appealed to a them decide through the ballot box at the period.

Dr. Judd seconded, but wishel to ansestating that this House will proceed no fartier the Civil Code until this question was settled Mr. Robertson thought this would be giving Supported by Mr. Hollister, who thought it resentatives ought to stand to their first to resolution was passed when the House adjournment of the Monday, Jan

By Mr. Dowsett, from W. C. Parke, att. times, for coffins, food, etc. The original expended by Mr. Parke exceeded \$1200, time the Health Commission examined his owing to having mislaid his memorandum belowing to having mislaid his memorandum below.

owing to having mislaid his memorandum was able only to prove the sum of \$800, what the Commission had awarded to him. It tioner however states that, if it is thought in granting of his petition will have the effect to old small pox claims, he will withdraw it. By Mr. Kupakee, from Kau, that Mr. Lyma government land agent, be discharged, so Sleeper be appointed in his place, and that is allowed to purchase as high as 1000 acres each ferred to the Minister of the Interior.

From Kamakahiki, a tax collector on Kata From Kamakahiki, a tax collector on K 850 due him for services since 1855. Refer By Mr. Robertson, from residents of South for an appropriation of \$500 for the road from waihae to Waimea in that district. Referred

waihae to Waimea in that district. Record and the partial from the Committee on the laid on the table. Adopted By Mr. Dowsett, from the Committee on the lulu special tax bill, reported in favor of strike the tax on real estate, retaining the tax on on and drays, and imposing \$1 on each taxable and drays, and imposing \$1 on each taxable as habitant, \$1 on each horse, mule and jackets, every handcart, and \$5 on all ox or horsecare taxes the Committee thought would raise the commi sary sum of, say \$6000, besides paying of assessment and collection.